

CHILE HAS COME IN

The Reorganization of the Pan-American Union.

NEW PLANS ARE ADOPTED

Every Nation in the Two Americas Now Contributors to the Bureau. Acting Director Emory Retires. Executive Committee Expected to Ratify the President's Selection of General Russell Hastings.

Washington, March 24.—At the invitation of the secretary of state, a conference of the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American countries composing, with the United States, the International Union of American republics, was held this morning at 11 o'clock in the diplomatic room of the department of state. The object of the conference was to consider a plan for the permanent government of the bureau of the American republics, which had been submitted to the executive committee of the union by the provisional director, Mr. Frederic Emory, as the result of his conclusions in the management of the bureau during the past year.

Secretary Hay, as ex-officio chairman of the executive committee, presided, and the following were present: Mr. Andrade, minister from Venezuela; Mr. Garcia Merou, minister from the Argentine Republic; Mr. Calvo, minister from Costa Rica; Mr. De Assis Brasil, minister from Brazil; Mr. Lazo Arriaga, minister from Guatemala; Mr. Morla Vicuna, minister from Chile; Mr. Leger, minister from Haiti; Mr. Calderon, minister from Colombia; Mr. Godoy, charge d'affaires of Mexico; Mr. Corea, charge d'affaires of Nicaragua; Mr. Wey Gili, charge d'affaires of the Dominican Republic; Mr. Stewart, consul general of Paraguay.

Consul General Murguiondo of Uruguay sent his regrets at being unable to attend.

The ministers from Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru are absent from Washington. Director Emory was present and explained the details of the plan, which, after consideration by the conference, was unanimously adopted.

The agreement replaces a similar compact adopted June 4, 1896. It continues the arrangement they entered into, by which the general control of the bureau is lodged with an executive committee composed of the secretary of state and the diplomatic representatives of four of the Latin-American countries chosen in alphabetical order, a new member being selected at the end of every year. The present executive committee is continued.

The director of the bureau of the American republics, the secretary and the permanent translators are to be chosen by the executive committee, acting through the secretary of state as chairman, who is empowered to select one of three names of persons recommended to him by the committee for each of these positions, after consideration of the qualifications of all the applicants. The director of the bureau is given full power of appointment and dismissal for all other positions in the bureau, and is authorized to fix the rates of compensation for services, etc. The director must be a citizen of the United States.

The compact also provides that the admission of advertisements in the publications of the bureau continue to be allowed, but not the solicitation of such advertisements or of purchase of the bureau publications upon commissions paid to agents, unless specifically authorized by the executive committee. All moneys received by the bureau from advertising, sales of publications, etc., are to be paid as promptly as possible to the secretary of state for deposit in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the bureau fund, and "no payments shall be made by the director or any other official of the bureau of the American republics, except upon a check or draft drawn or endorsed to the order of the secretary of state, or upon vouchers drawn upon the disbursing officer of the department of state." These provisions for the business management of the bureau have been in force since February 28, 1898, and are now adopted as permanent rules.

Immediately after the adjournment of the conference Director Emory informed Secretary Hay that the work of reorganizing the affairs of the bureau, to which he was assigned by the approval of the Latin-American members of the union, on the 5th of February, 1898, had been completed, and requested that he be relieved of further charge of the bureau as soon as practicable, and that a permanent director be appointed. It is understood that the executive committee will meet to choose a director early next week. General Russell Hastings has been selected by the president for the position.

The work of the bureau during the

provisional management of Mr. Emory, whose permanent position is that of chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, department of state, is described in a report transmitted to congress by President McKinley January 6, 1899. In a letter accompanying the report Secretary Hay says:

"The director also calls attention to expressions of interest on the part of the Chilean minister to the United States, which justify the hope that Chile, the only country participating in the international American conference which did not subsequently become a member of the union, will decide to avail itself of its privilege, thus completing the solidarity of the American republics in the effort to weld together and promote the common interests of all."

Since the date of the report Chile has announced its determination to enter the union, and Colombia, which had ceased to contribute to the maintenance of the bureau, has intimated its intention to renew its support, thus making the Latin-American countries unanimous, for the first time, in co-operating actively in the bureau's work.

CADET PETERSON'S CASE.

Miss Charlotte Crane Makes an Appeal in His Behalf—Said to Be Engaged to Him.

Washington, March 24.—An appeal has been made to the treasury department by Miss Charlotte Crane, the actress, to save Cadet Peterson from dismissal.

Cadet Peterson is senior cadet of the revenue cutter service, and is said to be a brilliant young man. He is now attached to the schoolship Chase, at Mobile, and charges have been preferred against him. He is accused of infraction of the rules on board the schoolship, and as this is his second offense there is little doubt that he will have to leave the service. He may be permitted to resign, but if he does not do this he will probably be dismissed.

Miss Crane's name is Miss Charlotte Bowes, and she comes from a well known southern family. Some time ago Cadet Peterson escorted her to a ball given by the cadets of the South Carolina military academy at Charleston. She was snubbed by the attending chaperons, and a scene was created. She is said to be engaged to Cadet Peterson, who at one time attended the naval academy at Annapolis.

Miss Crane appealed to Assistant Secretary Spaulding and to Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service. She is now playing in New York, and came here especially to make the appeal, unknown to the young man.

MME. DREYFUS FINED.

Court of Cassation Refuses to Exclude Judges Who Had Already Passed on the Dreyfus Case.

Paris, March 24.—In the court of cassation today M. Ballet de Beaupre, president of the civil section of the court of cassation, read a report recommending the rejection of the application of Mme. Dreyfus for the exclusion from the revision inquiry of the three judges, M. Petit, Crepon and Lepellotier, who in the early stages of the case decided unfavorably on the Dreyfus question. The public prosecutor, M. Manau, recommended that contrary action be taken, supporting the granting of the application of Mme. Dreyfus. The court decided to reject the application and condemn Mme. Dreyfus to pay a fine of 100 francs. The fining of Mme. Dreyfus was a formal matter. The civil code required such procedure.

WHERE "NIGGERS" ARE CHEAP.

Result of Coroner's Inquest on the Bodies of Three Men Who Were Lynched in Arkansas.

Texarkana, Ark., March 24.—Details of the wholesale lynching reported to have occurred in Little River county, Arkansas, are slow in coming in. Three more dead negroes have been found in the river bottoms near Rocky Comfort, Ark. Two of them were Joe King and Moses Jones, were hanged and shot to death. The third body was stripped naked when found. A justice of the peace held an inquest over these bodies today and a verdict was rendered by the jury declaring that the men "came to their deaths from natural causes or were frozen to death." The verdict is regarded as a gruesome joke.

READY TO GO ON STRIKE.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Sixteen thousand garment makers in this city are preparing to go on a strike tomorrow. They demand higher wages, a fair price for government work and the abolition of sub-contractors.

EXPIATED HIS CRIME.

Bismarck, N. D., March 24.—James W. Cole, who on December 12, shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss H. Ford, through jealousy, this morning expiated his crime on the scaffold.

ROOSEVELT HOPES TO ATTEND.

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—Governor Roosevelt stated today he would, if possible, attend the proposed reunion of Rough Riders, to be held in the west June 24.

GOOD AS TROPHIES

Guns Captured in the Santiago Campaign.

Report of the Joint Board Appointed to Consider Their Disposition. A Large Portion of Them are of Obsolete Pattern.

Washington, March 24.—The report of the trophy board, appointed to determine the division to be made of the captured guns which have become the property of the United States as a result of the operations of the navy and army in Cuba against Spain, has been approved by Secretary Long and Secretary Alger after Captain Francis W. Dickens, representing the navy, and Major George H. Hopkins, representing the army, had spent nearly four months in consideration of the subject, during which time a great number of documents were examined and inspections were made of all the guns which had been returned to this country. The report of the board is voluminous. From the documents submitted it was found that the number of guns in the custody of the war department is as follows:

At Watervliet arsenal, from Santiago de Cuba, 82, of which 11 are steel, 21 cast iron and 40 bronze.
At New York arsenal, from Santiago, 40 bronze pieces.
Total in the custody of the army in the United States, 122.

The reports of the chief of ordnance showed that the following guns had been captured from the land defenses, Santiago de Cuba, July 14: At San Antonio, 1 piece; St. Inez, 9 pieces; Sueno, 3; Caney road, 5; Palomar, 2; St. Ursula, 7; Camaguey, 1, and Central Beneficencia, 1.

Captured in harbor defenses of Santiago, July 14, as follows: Morro Castle, 13 pieces (5 mortars and 8 guns); battery east of Morro, 9 pieces; Morro dock, 5; Estrella battery, 3; Lower Socapa battery, 4; Upper Socapa battery, 5; Punta Gorda, 4; Punta Blanca, 40; on ship Reina Mercedes, 1, and in Santiago arsenal, 22. Brought from Baracoa, 1; from Guantanamo, 2; total, 141 pieces. This leaves 19 not yet returned to the United States.

The captured guns in possession of the navy department number fifty-six. Of these 7 are at the New York navy yard, of which 4 were taken from the Reina Mercedes, 1 from the Almirante Oquendo and 2 from Cayo del Toro. Twenty-four are at the Norfolk navy yard, two of which were taken from the Maria Teresa, there being no report as to the source of the remainder. At the Boston navy yard are two guns secured from the gunboat Sandoval, and at the Washington navy yard are 23 pieces, of which 19 were taken from the Vizcaya, 10 from the Maria Teresa and 3 from the Oquendo.

In conclusion the board recommends that of the captured guns, etc., taken from the Spanish ships and now in the custody of the navy department 4 from the Vizcaya, 4 from the Maria Teresa and 2 from the Almirante Oquendo be delivered to the war department; that the eight cannon captured at Morro Castle, now in possession of the war department, be delivered to the navy; that the five mortars captured at Morro Castle be retained by the war department; that the nine guns captured at the battery east of Morro, seven guns and two mortars captured at Estrella battery and four guns captured at Lower Socapa battery, which are now in possession of the army, be delivered to the navy, and that all other captured guns in the possession of either department be retained by that department.

The board declares that nearly all the guns, being obsolete or unserviceable, are of little value except as trophies.

BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Highest Price Ever Paid for Texas Cattle Received by M. Sansom on the Kansas City Market.

Kansas City, March 24.—A convincing argument of Kansas City as against Chicago in being the better market for Texas cattle was given yesterday when M. Sansom, president of the First National bank of Alvarado, Tex., sold sixteen Shorthorn dehorned 2-year-old steers for the highest price ever paid for such cattle at the Kansas City, Chicago or St. Louis stock yards.

The cattle were fed at the Alvarado Oil mills and took prize at the Fort Worth fat stock show. When placed on the market here they averaged 1,260 pounds, just one pound less than when weighed at Fort Worth and were purchased for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing company for \$5.85 per hundred pounds. Another drove of premium cattle, also belonging to Mr. Sansom, 3-year-olds, which averaged 1,600 pounds, were shipped to Chicago, where they only brought \$6.00 per hundred.

It had been the intention of Mr. Sansom to ship all his cattle to Chicago, but through the efforts of the Chicago Live Stock Commission company and the Kansas City delegation at Fort Worth, he was

persuaded to give this market a trial. The results were that not only did his cattle sell for a higher price at Kansas City than at Chicago, figuring the freight at 25 cents, but at a higher price than ever before offered in the history of the trade. One of the remarkable features in connection with the sale was that the cattle only shrank on an average of half a pound in the shipment from Fort Worth to Kansas City.

CLEVELAND'S BIG FIRE.

Two Large Manufacturing Plants Destroyed Throwing 700 Men Out of Work—Firemen Killed.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—Fire broke out early this morning in the Japanese department of the big Dangler Stove & Manufacturing plant on Perkins avenue and notwithstanding that an enormous quantity of water was poured into the building by 15 engines, the structure, filled with valuable machinery and large quantities of manufactured goods was practically destroyed. The high wind which prevailed caused the fire to spread to the plant of the Cleveland Machine Screw company adjoining the Dangler Works, and it was also destroyed. The loss on the Dangler Works is conservatively estimated at \$300,000, and on the Cleveland Machine Screw company plant at \$150,000.

Three hours after the fire started a falling wall at the screw works killed Lieutenant Roth of fire company No. 7. Later in the day Roth's body was taken from the ruins badly crushed and burned. Seven hundred men are thrown out of employment.

SHERMAN ON THE CHICAGO.

Santiago de Cuba, March 24.—Mr. John Sherman has been safely moved from the American line steamer Paris to quarters prepared for him on board the United States cruiser Chicago. Mr. Sherman rested easy during the night and awoke cheerful and prepared for the change.

TOO MUCH RAIN NOW

Heavy Downpour of Last Few Days Ca: 5.5 Floods in California.

Sacramento, Cal., March 24.—The American river is on the rampage and is a wild, rushing torrent. Word was received here today that water was pouring over the great stone dam at the Folsom prison last night to a depth of fifteen feet, and at last accounts rising rapidly. A short distance above the dam the American River Land and Lumber company had a great log boom held together with cables. The waters rushed down the American river yesterday and the fin, or steering boom, was broken loose, and huge pine logs went tumbling down the turbulent stream like straws. About 1,500 logs came down stream, representing over 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The Sacramento river is slowly rising.

HIGH WATER AT STOCKTON.

Stockton, Cal., March 24.—It has been raining all morning and water is coming into the town of Linden east of Stockton. The Calaveras river is rising a foot every four hours and the Mormon and Stockton channels are raging torrents. Melting snows and heavy rains in the mountains and in the foothills are causing considerable apprehension.

HAVE ENOUGH AT RENO.

Reno, Nev., March 24.—A petition is being circulated in Reno asking the people of Los Angeles to quit praying for rain. We have more than enough.

SHOT THE JUDGE.

An Enraged Lawyer Makes a Murderous Attack on a Well Known Texas Jurist.

St. Louis, March 24.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: "At Sweetwater, F. S. Woodruff, a lawyer, attacked and shot Judge John H. Cochran, in chambers, with a revolver, the trouble growing out of the court's refusal to approve a bill of exceptions in a law suit. Judge Cochran attempted to defend himself and a bystander named R. P. Watts, was shot in the hip. Watts and Judge Cochran are in a critical condition. Woodruff is under \$3,000 bond. Judge Cochran is an ex-speaker of the Texas house and was a candidate for governor in 1894.

ALL WERE LOST.

Well Known Man of Mississippi Valley Perishes While Trying to Save Others.

Memphis, Tenn., March 24.—Thomas Bull, a prominent member of the G. A. R., and formerly a commission merchant in St. Louis, lost his life in a fire here today while trying to rescue Mrs. Chapin and her children. When aroused by smoke Bull went into the hallway where he ran across Mrs. Chapin trying to get her children to a place of safety. Bull persisted in his efforts in behalf of the woman and her children and he and the Chapin family perished. Bull was fifty-four and leaves a large family.

M'COY THE WINNER

His Superiority Over Choyinski Quickly Shown.

Could Have Landed a Knockout Early in the Contest Had He Been Disposed—Awarded Decision in the Twentieth Round.

San Francisco, March 24.—With superiority in cleverness, quickness and ring generalship, which was apparent from the first round, Kid McCoy was very properly awarded the decision over Joe Choyinski at the end of the twenty-round contest before the National Athletic club in Mechanic's Pavilion tonight. It was a very pretty fight, but it was almost entirely in favor of the younger man.

McCoy won, and won easily. He had the fight in his hands and at any one of half a dozen palpable opportunities he could have administered a decisive and knockout blow. But again and again he failed to follow up his advantage and Choyinski was considered lucky to be able to stay twenty rounds. Jim Kennedy of Brooklyn was referee.

Choyinski weighed in today at 167 pounds and McCoy at 159. The weights at the ring side were approximately 168 and 160 pounds. Both men appeared to be in perfect condition, notwithstanding the fact that they were unable to do much outside work during the past week, owing to rainy weather.

Round 1.—They sparred lively in the middle of the ring. McCoy led the left for the body lightly, but missed. Choyinski was on the aggressive and feinted repeatedly, but did not lead until after McCoy landed a light left on his cheek, being countered lightly. McCoy swung a left for the head and Joe ducked it. Joe swung a left for the head, landing lightly on top of McCoy's head. McCoy jabbed a left to the body and followed up with a swing for the head, but Joe got under it.

Round 2.—Joe tried a straight left for the head, but was blocked. McCoy swung a left on the neck and was countered with one in return. Joe missed a left for the head and was countered on the body. McCoy swung a left and missed, following Joe up and putting a right on his body. McCoy jabbed Joe in the wind with his left. McCoy swung a left on the shoulder. Joe missed a left swing for the head and ducked away from the return. They fought very cautiously, doing little foot work.

Round 3.—McCoy swung a left for the head, but missed. He jabbed his left on Joe's face and got away from the return. Joe blocked a left for the head, then got a right on the head. McCoy swung a left for the body, but missed. Joe landed a hard left on the wind without return. He blocked a left swing for the wind. A good deal of fiddling followed, McCoy feinting and getting back. McCoy landed lightly with a right on the head. Joe swung a hard left for the body, but it was neatly blocked.

Round 4.—McCoy swung a left for the body, but missed. Joe followed him up into the corner, but the Kid clinched. McCoy's peculiar position seemed to puzzle Joe somewhat, but he followed him about the ring and tried with the left and then with the right for the body, landing twice, but got a left jab in the face three times. Joe tried for the wind, but got a left on the neck. Joe missed a right for the body, landed it on the neck. McCoy swung a left on the head. McCoy rushed Joe, landing his left on the neck and a right on the body just at the end of the round.

Round 5.—McCoy swung a left for the head, ducked and got a left on the body. Joe forced him about the ring, tried with the left for the head and landed it and got a left swing in the jaw twice. McCoy swung a left to the jaw three times and got a right on the body. McCoy landed his left on the head three times in succession, but Joe continued to force him. McCoy swung two lefts on the body and Joe went groggy. McCoy swung a left and right on the jaw. Joe being unable to land a counter. He resorted to blocking the left leads and tried to land his left, but McCoy blocked the round all through. Joe stood up and came back for more, but was clearly tired and somewhat groggy at the finish. He took all sorts of chances in an attempt to land his right.

Round 6.—Joe came up strong and forced the Kid about the ring. McCoy landed a left on the body and jabbed the left to the face. Joe tried with his right for the jaw, but went wild. McCoy landed on the head twice, but not solidly. Joe jabbed a left to the face and got away from the return. Joe forced matters and tried with his right for the heart, but was blocked. McCoy landed a stiff left on the face, ducking under a vicious left for the jaw. He then jabbed Joe in the face twice, getting one of the same kind in return. McCoy landed a stiff right on the neck and the round closed with the men fighting cautiously. Choyinski appeared strong at the finish.

Round 7.—Joe forced the Kid back

and tried the right for the body, landing lightly. Joe jabbed a left to the face and got a left on the body. The Kid ducked a left swing and came back with a left jab in the face. Joe blocked a left, but got a right on the ear. McCoy swung a left on the body and right on the head. Joe sent a straight left to the neck and swung both right and left to the head, glancing. Joe jabbed the Kid with a left in the face, but got a straight one in return.

Round 8.—Joe did the forcing, landing a left on the head lightly. The Kid swung a left to the body and jabbed with his right in the face. Both men fought very shy of each other, McCoy doing a good deal of feinting. McCoy swung a left on the head and raised it to the face. Joe swung a left to the head and clinched. Joe missed a couple of left leads for the face, but sent in a right on the body, taking a left fencer. McCoy crouched very low and swung for the body, following it with a right for the jaw, but Joe got inside. Joe rushed viciously and sent a right to the body just as the gong sounded.

Round 9.—Joe hooked a left to the head and swung a right for the jaw twice, but the Kid got under both. The Kid swung a left on the body and got a left hook in the neck. The Kid swung a left on the body and ducked a right. Joe sent the Kid's head back with a left in the face. He repeated the blow, but in another attempt got a right which sent him down. Joe probably slipped, as he got up very lively and got away from the rush. Joe's round.

Round 10.—Joe led off with a left for the body, but missed. The Kid sent in a left for the face and got clear away from a left swing. Joe forced and sent a left jab in the neck. Joe sent the Kid back with a straight left in the face. Honors even.

Round 11.—Joe poised his right for a knockout attempt, but got a left on the neck and a moment later a left on the body. He continued forcing the work. McCoy's footwork puzzled Joe. The round was very tame and slow.

Round 12.—The same.

Rounds 13, 14, 15 and 16, honors were about even.

In the seventeenth Joe was knocked down, but got up and came back with a left on the Kid's head, taking two left jabs. The round ended in the Kid's favor. On points he had the best of it up to this round.

The last three rounds were very tame and at the end of the nineteenth the crowd began leaving. McCoy was awarded the decision at the end of the Twentieth round.

ENGLAND BACKS BELGIUM.

Recommends China Grant Concession—China Declines to Cede River Frontage—Japanese Divided.

London, March 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Peking says that Sir Claud MacDonald, the British minister visited the Tsung Li Yamen and advocated the granting of the concessions demanded by Belgium at Han Kan. The Tsung Li Yamen expressed astonishment that Great Britain, which opposed the pseudo Belgian Lu Han railway, should now support Belgian action. China, the dispatch adds, will grant land to Belgian employees, but will decline to concede the valuable river frontage asked.

The Tokio correspondent of the Times says there is a clear division of Japanese public opinion regarding the obtaining of concessions from China. One section insists upon obtaining a naval station in Fo-Ken, while the other section advocates an attitude of sympathy toward China for the purpose of winning her confidence and adhesion to the principles of progress. The former section includes the leading newspapers, while the latter includes the leading statesmen.

THEIR PAPERS AGGRESSIVE.

German Newspapers Declare That Germany Must Protect Her Interests in Samoa.

Berlin, March 24.—Newspapers here aggressively discuss the Samoan question and a portion of the press maintains that Germany must adequately protect German interests there. The semi-official Post, referring to Germany's proposal to recall all tripartite representatives in Samoa says: "This is the wisest thing all around as then new arrangements would be much easier for all concerned and it does not involve the humiliation of anybody."

The Lokal Anzeiger, Boesen Courier and Cologne Gazette express amazement that neither America or Great Britain is willing to show good will towards Germany in the matter.

COLORED MURDERER HANGED.

Chestertown, Md., March 24.—Joseph Wright, colored, was hanged in the jail-yard at 8:45 this morning. Wright shot William Newcomb, an aged colored man on the night of July 9, 1897, killing him almost instantly. He confessed he was drunk at the time.

ANGLO RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, March 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the Anglo-Russian negotiations in regard to China have assumed practical shape and that an early and satisfactory agreement is assured.

WILL STRIKE HARD

Otis Planning Destruction of Aguinaldo's Army.

RE-ORGANIZING HIS FORCES

Has Secured Thirteen of the Light-draught River Gunboats Formerly Owned by the Spanish. Escaped Prisoners Say the Rebel Leaders are Preparing to Make a Final Stand at Malabon.

Washington, March 24.—It is understood here that General Otis has so far matured his plans of campaign that within a week or ten days he will be able to begin a movement which is expected to mark the destruction of Aguinaldo's army. Although stragglers and fugitives may infest the island of Luzon for some time, it is believed that before General Otis has delivered his next blow the insurgent army as an organization will have ceased to exist.

The new movement, it is understood, will be by land and water, although it is not expected that the navy's part in the programme will be particularly prominent. Otis has secured thirteen of the gunboats formerly owned by the Spanish government and these are to play an important part in the development of the campaign. Many of the troops which had been engaged on the outer lines up to the date of General Lawton's arrival at Manila have been withdrawn to the water front and a complete reorganization of the army is in progress.

CLAIM A SWEEPING VICTORY.

New York World Says Another Battle Has Been Fought.

New York, March 24.—The World will tomorrow print the following Manila cable under date of March 25: "A sweeping victory over Aguinaldo's forces has just been won by the United States troops. The total American loss is estimated at about 100, including both killed and wounded. The Filipino loss is between 300 and 400."

THE ENEMY ACTIVE.

Making Preparations at Malabon for an American Attack.

Manila, March 24.—The enemy is extremely active in the vicinity of Malabon preparing defenses, evidently anticipating an attack. They keep well under cover. A small body of rebels, however, emerged from the jungle on the extreme left yesterday and fired upon a Kansas troop in the trenches, severely wounding Private Cohn of Company B and Private Murray of Company E. The Oregon volunteers and Twenty-second infantry marched to the front today. The Third and Seventeenth regiments have disembarked from the transport Sherman. General H. G. Otis' brigade struck their tents this morning and an early move is probable.

Sixteen English refugees arrived here yesterday from the Dagupan railroad terminus, on board the steamer Saturn. They report the natives generally friendly.

According to Filipino accounts 1,000 Americans have been killed, the fatalities being especially heavy at Calocan, where the United States troops "rushed like madmen against a storm of bullets."

Two Spanish prisoners who have escaped from Polo to the lines of the Kansas regiment report that the Filipinos have concentrated their forces at Malabon and Polo. They add that only Aguinaldo's bodyguard is at Malolos, and the rebel leaders apparently intend to stake their fortunes on a fight at Malabon, where it was expected an engagement would take place yesterday. If defeated, it is further asserted, the rebels intend to disperse to the swamps and mountains. The rebels were putting bolos in their front, believing that the bolo men's charge will avert bullets. The bolos of the Filipinos greatly outnumber the rifles in their hands. The rebels are further said to have admitted they cannot withstand the American shells and bayonet charges.

WANTS GATES TO PRESIDE.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.—Efforts are being made to induce former Governor Gates to become a candidate for president of the constitutional convention.

WILL ADVANCE THEIR WAGES.

Cincinnati, O., March 24.—The local Iron Foundrymen's Association after long consideration of the demands of members of the Iron Moulders' International union for an increase of wages, have decided to grant a ten percent increase to take effect May 1. The agreement extends to all foundries in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport and affects about 20,000 employees.